work at this business of late, and expected to have had the same concluded some days ago. I think it possible even now that some difficulties are in the way, as at 4 P.M. this day it had not been signed.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the abolishing of prohibitions has been discussed for some days; after the ap. probation of the first two articles the Committee took it back to make some reforms in the same, and on reproducing it the Chamber did not think proper to vote. Therefore the whole will have to

be done over again. A proposition was introduced into the Senate on the 23d, to arrest the grant of land made by the State of Sonora (and not by the General Government, as was stated) to Rubio, Barron, and others-Yesterday the Senate required the Government to state what measures had been taken toward arresting the same.

Sener LACUNZA, ex-Minister of Relations has been named Minister to England, and Schor VAL-DIVIESLO to France. These appointments have been passed to the Senate for approval.

An order was given the day before yesterday, by the Minister of War, that no persons should assemble in the courts, nor in any of the passages of the palace, for the purposes of conversation; but to conclude their business and retire.

Also, the President has given orders that all persons who desire to speak with him must send in their names one day previous, and the next day they will get an answer to their request, or a day will be appointed to see them. Both of these orders have displeased the press-even the Mon.

Senor Rafael, the editor and proprietor of the Universal, also Senor Portillo, connected with the editorial department, have been peremptorily or. dered to leave the city for Vera Cruz within the space of seventy hours from the date of the order. Therefore they will leave to morrow. From the signs, I judge there will be more of these orders by and by.

The same Universal of this day, in announcing

the departure of Mr. Letcher, says: "May God give him a happy voyage, and carry him where he can do no harm."

The papers state that Mr. Stewart is expected

to return to the Republic in a short time, when the electric telegraph will be immediately put in

the electric telegraph will be immediately put in operation.

The disturbers of public tranquility in the State of Oaxaca have dispersed. Alexander, their chief, having retired from the scene of action. We do not know how this happened, but the notice is positively true and can be relied upon.

I mentioned in a late letter to you that Schor Munguia of Michoacan, had been appointed by the Pope Bishop of the above State, but had refused to take the necessary oath to sustain the Constitution of the Republic, and comply with the laws; and that the Executive of said State had been directed to withhold the Bull until the new Adminrected to withhold the Ball antil the new Adminintration came into power. This obdurate prelate has been arrested, and is to be brought to the Capital: to what end I know not, but it is sup-

Capital: to what end I know not, but it is supposed to be made to take the oath, or to be banished from the country.

Nine highway robbers were (it is said, though not published in any of the papers) hanged in the outskirts of this city yesterday morning.

I have mentioned the Exhibition of Paintings in the Academy of San Carlos. Various pictures placed there by foreign artists have been cut into shreds by some evil disposed persons.

The convoy left Vera Cruz on the 23d inst. with over \$1,000,000.

N. B.—The Tehuantepec Treaty has been

N. B .- The Tehuantepec Treaty has been signed at last. The Revolt in Guanajuato-The New Cabinet

- Congress—The Tariff—Enormous Grant of Land—The State of Guerrero—The Gov-ernor of San Luis Impeached—The Rebel Melendez—The American Legations—The Acapulco Route to California. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Mexico, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wrote you on the 14th, and also on the 16th inst. communicating the particulars of the insurrection in Guanajuto, as well as other matters of no great importance. Some of the lower class concerned in the disgraceful affair in the above named place have been executed, and the principals (the Liceagas) arrested. Nothing more is said by any of the papers on the subject. This doubtless will be a matter of surprise to you, but it is the way with this people besides, they have powerful motives, no doubt for being silent, as it was a most disgraceful affair and they do not wish to say much about it for fear of compromising their own interests, or, (ahould the Government take severe measures respecting the principal offenders) of provoking, by perhaps a useless discussion of the affair, an irreconcilable ill will against the same during the first days of its administration. Gen. Uraga has been made Commander-General of the State of Guanajato, in reward of his services.

The new Cabinet meets with general approbation; at all events nothing is said against it, and as those who compose the same are known to advocate the same principles as General Arista, they will, as far as concerns themselves aid in carrying forward his plans, whatever they may be. I have given you so often, in former letters, the state of public feeling, it is hardly necessary for me to repeat that the people have had so many promises, so many plans, and so many disturbances, they are determined to be quiet, and let General Arista have his own way; appearing to acquiesce in the opinion, although no great confidence is manifested in his capacity that do what he may, it is best to let him alone trusting to the influence of time, and peace, to remedy the existing evils, the unhappy result of years of tumults, irregularity, and mismanagement.

Congress has done nothing as yet of any importance. The first business of consequence will be that of abolishing all prohibitions, establishing a moderate protection tariff, and the establishment of a uniform rate of consumption duty throughout the Republic. The former has already been began. A bill was reported on by a Committee of the Chambers of Deputies for the abolishing of prohibitions, and is now being discussed. The debates are warm and serious, and the members appear to be duly impressed with the importance of the subject. This is a grave question, conflicting with the particular interests of many powerful people, and the complete adoption of the measare will be delayed and attended with the greatest difficulties.

The press in general advocate the measure; the Monitor, the echo of the sentiments of the Government, insists upon the adoption of the same as one of the most powerful means of saving the

country. The Government has ceded in perpetuity to DON CAYETANO RUBIO, EUSTAQUIO BARRON, GARAY, and YECKER TORRE & Co. the whole of the public lands in the State of Senora, including all the Mines, &c. &c. comprised between the 30th degree of North latitude and the River Gila the same land being bounded on the West by the Gulf of California, and on the east by New. Mexico and Chihuahua. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable tracts of land in the Republic. The two former of these gentlemen are Maufacturers, and men of wealth and power; I believe

this concession has been made to stop their clamors against the abolishing of prohibitions, but I doubt of its having the effect.

The members of the Legislature of Guerrero who absented themselves in consequence of the tyranny of the Executive, refused to return again at the third notice, in consequence of which, the substitutes have been called. The former have protested against this act as illegal, stating in a letter published in the Monitor, that the first plan

been abandoned. The Minister has been hard at | of a Constitution had been read the second time and admitted for discussion; therefore it could not be set aside, except by a majority of the Legislature. This plan embraces many important reforms, particularly in the administration of justice, consisting principally in the establishment of trial to justice, and the justice is a supporting many publicable.

by jury; also supporting many public offices.
These did not suit the views of the Executive, (Gen. Alverez) who, clearly seeing the same would be adopted, seized on the first pretext to turn out the principal Liberals, closing the sessions and referring the matter to the General Gov-

The late Executive, it appears, ordered the substitutes to be called to replace the absent mem-bers; but this present Congress are not disposed to let Gen. Alvarez have his own way, and desire the restitution of the latter, guaranteeing to them the freedom of debate. I have not been able to learn whether snything has been done in a positive manner, by Congress, respecting this business; but as a note from Gen. A. to the Government, dated 18th inst. states that all cause of alarm, in consequence of the Legislature's not being able to meet, had ceased, the substitutes having been called, they should proceed to business. I suppose the matter

will end there, illegal as it is.

The Governor of San Luis has been accused of a violation of the laws of the State. Charges have been preferred against him before the General Company of the state.

ral Congress, by a majority of the members of the late Legislature of that State.

In Tampico, and other parts of the country, a great scarcity of provisions prevails, on account of the late failure of the crops. Bread and sugar, in the former part it is considered. in the former port, it is said, are sold for nearly

their weight in silver.

The estimate of the Expenses of the State of Zacatecas, for the year 1851, is stated to be \$358,-

The most reliable report respecting the ciamento of Melendez, in the State of Oaxaca, says that he was a short time since disposed to abancon the project of revolutionizing the country, and retire; but he has fallen in with a lawyer try, and retire; but he has fallen in with a lawyer who has formed a new plan, the object of which is the separation of the Department of Tehuan-tepec from the State of Oaxaca, making the former an independent Province. The affair is not considered any thing serious.

considered any thing serious.

I had almost forgotten to state, that on the 18th inst. a splendid dinner was given by Mr. L. S. Hargous to the President and his Cabinet. It is said that Gen. Arista is by no means friendly to this gentleman; but as our Minister. (Gov. Letcher.) lives with him, (protecting the interests of this house by his continual residence there.) it would have appeared as a slight to the Minister not to have accepted the invitation.

I have more than once called your attention to the fact of Mr. Letches's living as he does. Every American in Mexico complains of this, and I

ry American in Mexico complains of this, and I hope the U. S. Government will induce him to live independent of this house. There is one thing certain—the American Minister never will be respected by this Government till he removes from the influence of any commercial house of this City. Yours Respectfully. Yours, Respectfully,

N. B. The following "Notice to passengers, traveling through the Republic of Mexico, on their way to California, has just been issued by a new Transportation Company:

The Rebellion in Guanajaato-Movements to Retake the City-A Mining Lawsuit-Publie Sentiment-The Bishop of Michoncan. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.

Mexico, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1851. MESSRS. EDITORS: On the morning of the 12th we were taken completely by surprise by the announcement that a pronunciamiento had taken place in Guanajuato; that the city remained in the possession of the insurgents, they having possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition, &c of the people, and that the Governor Arrellano had been imprisoned.

There was no mail from there on the 13th, but the Government received a courier, by which we perceive that active measures are being taken by the General-in-Chief of the State to retake the town and arrest the offenders. It appears there has been no fixed plan or programme. I suppose therefore, it is merely a plan to rob the treasury

therefore, it is merely a plan to rob the treasury of the State of the surplus.

I translate from the Monitor of to day the following, which is all we know at present.

By dispatches received by the Government, dated 11th inst. we learn the insurgents of Guanajaato were in the greatest disorder, without chiefs or officers, except those of no note or worth, with only 15e soldiers of the National Guard; all the resthaving retired, with their arms, presenting themselves to Col. Sanchez in Silas, to Gen. Bustamente in San Miguel de Allende, and to Col. Castillo, who was in Dolores Hidaigo, with a battalion of Zapadores under his command.

was in Doores Indiago, with a constraint Briblesca, der his command.

"The newly elected Vice-Governor, Antonio Briblesca, together with the Secretary of the Government, had left Guanajuato for Dolores, whence they had communicated with the Government.

"Gen. Bustamente and Uraga met in Allende, and on the Lift the latter marched on Guanajuato, by the carriage road, with artiflery.

in the states, with six "The section of Castillo will march by Delores, with six "The section of Castillo will march by Delores, with six ountain pieces, and the section of Sanchez via Silas, with

mountain pieces, and the section and Uraga amount to nearly two pieces.

The forces under Bustamente and Uraga amount to nearly 1,206 men, having 12 pieces of artillery.

"On the 13th these troops will be near Guanojuato, and on the 14th they will enter the town where it is not expected the insurgents will wait

All the officers of any respectability had left

All the officers of any respectatory that city the town to place themselves under the order of Bustamente and Uraya.

The Monitor also contains a letter from the Secretary of the Government to Mañoz Ledo, the Governor elect of Guanajuato, now in this city. This letter will throw a little light on the object of the horizone. this business:

"You will already know that the Liceagus have at last "You will already anow that the Lucuage is depended in Guanajuato, and on the Wednesday night (5th inst) an insurrection commenced, beginning with the imprisonment of Airelino, whem they rewarded in order that he should give orders to deliver up to them (the Luceagea) the money in the treasury, which amounted to about \$50,000, and also for the surrender of Gross, the American—the only one who, with the artillery, sustained the Government. All this was done, and consequently they remained masters of the city.

this was done, and consequently they remained massed the city.

"The Government, (of this State) the inext day, named Mr.BrisbleecaGovernment, interim, conferring exta-ordinary faculties, and named me the Secretary of the Government, the setual Secretary her Brown has been described in Yesterday, I left Guanajuato on foot and took horses in Messado. The Government and Deputies to the Legislature are now in this place.

"The Revolution, should the people not second it, will be terminated in five or six days; and would have been ere now, were there a man to direct the decision of the merchanis and weaithy people of the city, availing himself of the armed attitude is which they have placed themselves.

"The forces of the State will march on that capital in four or five days. (Signed) ANTONIO AGUARDO.

"Dolores, Jan 10, 1851."

When I first heard of this affair, I supposed the

When I first heard of this affair, I supposed the object was to rob the convoy of money which was leaving Guanajuato at that time; but we now know it is coming safe.

There has been a law-suit pending for nearly two years between the actual owners of a certain part of a mine in Guanajuato, "la Suz," and some others who pretend to own the same; in conse. quence of this suit the product of the disputed share is deposited in the Mint of that city until a decision is made by the Supreme Court of this city, as to whether the Courts of Guanajuato or those of this State (Mexico) shall decide the case, The amount of this deposit is now something over \$800,000. I should not wonder if this money would be taken also, should there be much delay in the march of Bustamente and Urago.

I have conversed with many of the citizens of Mexico on the subject of this affair of Guanajuato, and every one expresses pleasure rather than the contrary that this event has happened at this time, as all will know by the measures taken by the new President in the matter, whether we are to go on as formerly and gradually go to ruin, or whether those fellows will be taught, and all others disposed for evil, that the laws are to be obeyed. The general opinion is, however, that all those concerned in this disturbance will be punished as they deserve, or in other words that the law-and it is very severe in such cases-will be now fulfilled without respect to persons.

To-morrow will be a great day here. General Arista will be installed President of Mexico. I shall be there and will do myself the pleasure to give you the particulars of the ceremony.

The new Bishop of Michoacan has refused to take the oath prescribed to sustain and comply with the laws of the Republic. I do not know on what his reasons are founded. Orders have been given to the said State to take no measures respecting this until the new Administration has taken charge. Yours, respectfully, Eo.

Order at Guanajunto-Gen. Arista and Gen. Scott's Sword.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Maxico, Thursday, Jan. 16: 1851. MESSRS. EDITORS: After having mailed my letter of to-day containing a translation of the speech of General Arista, delivered alt his installation 15th, (yesterday,) the news arrived of the taking of Guanajuato by the Government troops on the night of the 13th instant, and that four of the insurgents have been taken, condemned and executed. I fear the persons executed are of the inferior class, but we all entertain hopes that the principals may obtain their just due.

I wrote you two days ago the particulars, (as far as known, of this pronunciamento.

Gov. Letcher has presented (a few days since,) a sword to Gen. Arista, which he (the Governor,) says was worn by Gen. Scott. Yours, respectfully,

LATER FROM YUCATAN AND TE-HUANTEPEC.

The New Orleans Picayune has dates from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by the Alabama, to Jan.

The papers of Yucatan are very indignant sgainst the English authorities of Yucatan for interfering in the affairs of the Peninsula. The Vera Cruz papers think that Mexico ought to recover the control with Great Britain on her inmonstrate seriously with Great Britain on her in fraction of her treaty stipulations. They say that Spain only permitted England to establish a fac-Spain only permitted England to establish a lac-tory at Belize to carry on the trade in logwood, under the express stipulation that no fortification should be erected. In spite of this the English have fortified Belize, taken possession of a large tract of country, and exercise authority over it just as if it had always belonged to them. The Alabama left Minatitian on the 25th ult,

The Alabama left Minatitlan on the 25th ult, and was detained one day inside of the bar by a norther. Left Vera Cruz on the 30th ult.

A correspondent of the True Delta, writing from Minatitlan, Jan. 24, says: Our Hydrographic party under Lieut. Temple, U. S. N., assisted by Passed Midshipman Murphy, U. S. N., are engaged upon a survey of the river from this place up.—They have aiready progressed 50 miles in their work, making a complete and detailed survey, very satisfactory in its results. This work done, they cross to the Pacific side (say in three weeks) and make a complete examination of all the har-

and make a complete examination of all the har-bors, &c., on that coast. The survey of the river from the mouth to this place being now sufficiently accurate for present purposes, will be delayed till their return, and finished before the return of the expedition to Few Orleans.
One party under Mr. Williams left this place 18

days since, and though no information has been received from them, it is, beyond doubt, probable that they are employed in running likes from El Barrio to the coast of the Pacific.

The third party, under Mr. Avery, have been employed, in the meantime, in establishing a base employed, in the meantime, in establishing a base the at this point, in making a complete survey of the country, in this neighborhood, and in running a supposition line hence, 18 miles beyond Tesiste-pec, (say 68 miles,) all of which will be available, should this point be selected as the Gulf terminus of the road. They have completed a map showing the topography of the country to that distance, have also detailed the profile of their route and established the grade, which, at the maximum, is extremely favorable for the easy construction of

It is not, however, to be understood that Manatitlan is selected as the terminus of the road, although, in all probability, it will be located at no distance hence. The great difficulty encountered in procuring transportation for men and supplies from this point to Paso Sarabia, had its weight in causing this survey to be made. The required time to reach the Pass and return, is from 12 to 14 days, and as only one set of canoes was to be had, consequently one party had to await their return from the conveyance of the first, and thus were beneficially employed in the

interim.

Little doubt exists among the best informed, of the practicabilito of the enterprise, though it may take a longer time than was at first anticipated, owing to the wrong idea had of the state of the roads and the means of transportation across the Isthmus. This last reason will also account for the lack of more detailed reports from the Chief Engineer.

The Law by which I. S. Senators are Elected in this State,

This Law, as is generally known, is peculiar to this State. It originated in the Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State, in 1777, during the American Revolution; which Constitution was principally the work of John Jay. It contained the following clause relative to the election of Delegates to the Continental Con-

"That Delegates to represent this State in the General Congress of the United States of Amer-ica be annually appointed as follows, to wit: The Senate and Assembly shall each openly nominste as many persons as shall be equal to the whole number of Delegates to be appointed; after which nomination they shall meet together, and those persons named in both lists shall Delegates; and out of those persons whose names are not on both lists, one-half shall be chosen by the joint ballot of the Senators and Members of Assembly so met together as afore-

After the adoption of the U.S. Constitution by this State, it became necessary for the Legisla ture to pass laws to provide for the election of S. Senators and Electors of President and Vice-President; but the Legislature, which was convened at an earlier time than usual, by Gov. George Clinton, in December, 1788, failed to pass a law for either of the purposes named. A bill was passed for choosing Members of the House of Representatives by Districts, but the Senate and Assembly would not agree on bills to provide for the choice of Presidential Electors and Senstors. Consequently, the State of New-York did not vote for President and Vice-President at the first National Election in 1789-nor was the State represented in the Senate at the first session of the first Congress. This was owing to the strong anti-Federal feeling in this State, in opposition to the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

At the following session, in July, 1789, Rufus King and Philip Schuyler were appointed U. S. Senators, by joint resolution of the Legislature. without any previous law, a bill to provide for the choice of Senators having failed, in consequence of being rejected by the Council of Revision.

Senators continued to be chosen by joint reso. ution of the Senate and Assembly for some years. In March, 1801, an act was passed, directing that . S. Senators should be appointed, in the manner provided by the Legislature of the State for the appointment of Delegates, to represent this State in the then General Congress of the United States. The same act fixed the day of election by the Legislature on the first Tuesday of February, the same as the law now in force.

The present law, in the Revised Statutes, differs slightly from the old law, which, it will be observed, confined the choice in joint ballot to the two candidates nominated by the Senate and Assembly separately; whereas, the present law leaves the choice open to any names members may please to vote for when they come together in joint ballot.

The following is the section of the present law relating to the manner of the election:

"Such election shall be made by the Legislature in the following manner: The Senate and Assembly shall each openly nominate one person for the office of Secator in Congress; after which they shall immediately meet, and if they shall agree in their nominations, the person so nominated shall be appointed; if they shall disagree, the election

shall be made by the joint ballot of the Senators and members of Assembly."

ATTURE BULLY

The instances before the present session, where elections of Senator under the law of 1801, and the present one, have failed, in consequence of one or both branches of the Legislature refusing to nominate a candidate by a majority of votes, as required to effect a choice, by joint ballot or otherwise, are three, namely, in 1819, 1825 and

At the session of 1819 there were three parties in the Legislature, viz: Clintonians, Bucktails, and Federalists. At the attempt to elect a U. S. Senator, John C. Spencer, the candidate of the Clintonians, received 54 votes in the Assembly; Col. Samuel Young (Bucktail) +4; and Rufus King (Federalist) 34; the latter being a candidate for reelection. In the Senate Mr. Spencer had 10 votes; Col. Young 13; and Mr. King 5. In this state of parties the election of Senator wentover to the following year, 1820, when Mr. King was nearly unanimously elected, receiving the votes of Clintonians, Bucktails, and Federalists.

At the session of 1825, the "People's party," as they were called, having at the previous election chosen Dewitt Clinton, Governor, James Tallmadge, Lieut. Governor, and a majority of the Members of Assembly; nominated the late Judge Spencer for U. S. Senator. The opponents of Clinton and Spencer, in consequence of all the Senators except eight newly elected holding over, retained a majority in the Senate, and they determined, if possible, to defeat the election of Judge Spencer. The plan hit upon, and then first invented, was, to scatter the votes of Senators so as to prevent a nomination, and thus avoid a joint ballot, which they knew was sure to elect Spencer. Accordingly, while the Assembly nominated Ambrose Spencer, by a vote of 77 to 45; the Senate only made a pretence of an attempt to nominate. Ten of the Senators voted for Judge Spen. cer, and 21 of them scattered their votes on 17 different candidates. They then rejected a motion to nominate Spencer, ayes 11, noes 20; and laid on the table resolutions to nominate James Tallmadge and Col. Young; also rejected a resolution nominating John W. Taylor, on the part of the Senate.

Thus the attempt to effect an election failed, and the Assembly on subsequent days rejected successively joint resolutions from the Senate, appointing Albert H. Tracy and James Tallmadge, these both of the same political party with the majority of the Assembly. Thurlow Weed, who was then a member of the Assembly from Munroe County, advised his political friends to accept Albert H. Tracy from the Senate, as it was not probable they could do better. Mr. Weed then voted for Tracy himself, but his friends refused to concur with him. The course he recommended was doubtless a wise one, under the circum. stances, although Tracy acted badly afterward toward his old friends, and eventually went with Van Buren, after supporting John Quincy Adams, and then passing through the phases of the Anti-Masonic party.

The Legislature of 1825 adjourned without choosing a Senator, and at the Session of 1826, the anti-Clintonians having a majority, Chancellor Sandford was elected as a colleague of Mr. Van Buren; receiving the votes of both parties in the Legislature.

The same game of scattering votes, to prevent

a nomination, which was so successful, as we have seen in 1825, was played also by the friends of Van Buren again in 1839, the object then being to prevent the reclection of N. P. Tallmadge to the U. S. Senate. The Van Buren party cordially hated that Senator above all other men, for the active part he had taken after leaving the Democratic party, so called, in the election of Seward and other Whigs in 1838, and the Van Buren Members of the Senate resolved to defeat his re-Accordingly, when Mr. Tallmadge was nomin-

members, comprising nearly two thirds of that body, the Senate, refused to make a nomination:

13 Whig members voting for Mr. Tallmadge, and 18 Van Buren men scattering their votes—only two being given to the same individual. On the sixth attempt to nominate, two Van Buren men happening to vote for Samuel Beardsley, all the Whigs voted for him, and he came within one ated in the Assembly by the votes of all the Whig yote of being nominated. The Senate then dis continued all further show of attempting to nomi nate; the majority claiming that the choice ought to be made by joint resolution, and they therefore sent the name of Samuel Beardsley to the Assembly. That body returned the resolution with their reasons for refusing to elect a Senator contrary to the existing law. Mr. A. C. Paige of the Senate, as the organ of the majority, made a labored report in justification of the course of that

branch of the Legislature. The election of Senator therefore went over to the following year, 1840, when the Whigs, having a majority in the Legislature, reflected Mr Tallmadge, his seat having been vacant from the 3d of March previous, and the State of New-York being represented through the early part of the session of 1839-40 by one Senator only, (Silas

Wright). We may remark, in conclusion, that there is an impression with some persons that in case the Legislature does not elect a Senator at the session receding or about the time when the term expires, the Governor, after their adjournment, has the power to fill the vacancy caused by non-elec tion. Such has not been the practice, and we believe that no attempt has ever been made by any Executive to make an appointment of Senator after the Legislature had failed to elect, and the term had expired.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE:
A NUISANCE.—Sir: Coming down Chatham-st. on Wednesday afternoon I met a small regiment of men and boys, numbering between twenty five and thirty, each with a board from two to three feet in length and width, on which were pasted a picture of Cupid, &c. marching in zig zag file, and completely blockading the sidewalk. I was necessarily compelled, with many others, to take re-fuge in a store until the party passed, or run the bazard of a broken nose or black eye. Now, this method of advertising quackeries, places of method of advertising quackeries, places of amusement, dry goods, valentines, &c. is becom-ing a nuisance of a far more obstructive character than bulletin and show-bill boards ever were, and one that I think the Common Council should speedily abate. Will you please hint the matter to the Board, and very much oblige an OUT-DOOR MAN.

SPICY EXPLANATIONS.-There is an old fogy member of the Virginia Convention, named Chilton, who took the ground one day last week, in discussing the new constitution, that there should be some of the valuable features of aristocracy and monarchy in a Republican Government. The following scene thereupon took place: Mr. Wise requested from him an explanation

of his idea of convervatism, and Mr. Chilton, after complying with his request, desired him to define his idea of radicalism. This called forth from the member from Accomac one of these peculiar, impetuous, vehement bursts of eloquence, for which he is so famous. You could have heard a pin drop in the Hall at any time during that short, electrical speech. Mr. W. declared that his radicalism went to the uprooting and eradicating of every particle of monarchial and aristocratical principle that might be in the constitution. Mr. Chilton ceived a speech. It was like Falstaff's bill-a penny's worth of bread and an intolerable deal of sack! YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.

Public Printing. Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 12 .- On the motion of R. M. McLase of Md. to lay on the table the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, to indemnify the late contractor for the public printing, Mr. Ritchie, for certain losses alleged to be sustained by him, the Yeas and Nays resulted as follows:

sulted as follows:

YEAS—Mesars Albertson, Ashmun, Averett, Bay, Bayly,
Beale, Bell, Bocock, Boyd, Breck, Brishin, W.J. Brown,
Buel, Cabell, G. A. Caistwell, J. P. Caldwell, Cfingman,
Cobb, Daniel, Danner, Deberry, Dinmiek, Disney, Dixon,
Duer, Duncan, Dunbam, Edminadson, Enot, Ewing, Fitch,
Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gorman, Grinnell, Hall, Hamilton,
Hammoud, Haraison, I. G. Harris, T. L. Harris, H-gmond,
Hibbard, Hoagland, Holladay, Holmes, Howard, Inge,
Jones, La Sère, Leeffer, Levin, Littlefield, J. Mann, Mason,
McClernand, McDormit, McDowell, McGaughey, McLanshan, McLane, McLean, McMulleo, McWille, Mosde, J.
K. Miller, Millson, Moore, Morebead, Mortison, Morton,
Clids, Outlaw, Parker, Peastee, Pock, Phymix, Potter,
Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robbinson, Ross, Sawielle,
Schenck, Schemethorn, Silvester, Stanly, F. P. Stanton,
R. H. Stanton, Siston, Strong, Sweetser, Taylor, Thomas,
Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Vanshie, Walden,
Waldon, Weilborn, Weilborn, Whitlickey, Wildrick, WulHams, Young—188.

llams, Young—103.

NAY—Mess Alexander, Allen, Andrews, Bennett, Bling-ham, Bokee, Booth, Bowie, Bowlin, Briggs, A. G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Bniler, Joseph Calaire, Campbell, Cartier, Casey, Clarke, Colocek, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Durkee, A. Evans, N. Evans, Featherston, Fowler, Gledings, Gilbert, Goodenow, Gott, Hallowar, Hampton, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Joseph W. Jackson, Wm. T. Jackson, A. Johnson, Julian Kerr, G. G. King, James G. King, John A. Kime, Horace Mun, Marshail, Maireson MKissock, McQueen, Mencham, Morris, Ort, Oita, Phelps, Piman, Puman, Reynolds, Risky, Rockwell, Runsey, Sackett, Schoolcraft Spalding, Sprague, T. Stevens, Toombs, Undertill, Vinion, Wallace, Wentworth, and While—14.

ABSENT OS NOT VOTING—Messrs, Alston, Anderson, Aske, Baker, Bissell, Bowdon, Brooks, Bullard, Calvin, Ghandler, Cleveland, Doty, Freedley, Gdimoré, Gould, Groun, Hackett, Harlin, S. W. Harris, Hays, W. Hebard, Hilliard, D. Hubbard, James L. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, P. King, Daniel F. Miller, Nelson, Newed, Ogle, Owen, Penn, Reed, Boot, Rose, Savage, Seddon, Shepperd, A. H. Steplens, Thompson of Ky. Thurman, Tuck, Van Dyke, Wilmot, Woodward, and Wright—45. Hams, Young-108.

Nays-Mess Alexander, Allen, Andrews, Bennett, Blug-

Post Office Operations.

The Postmaster General has established the following new Post Others for the week ending February 3, 1851: Office. | County State. | Postmaster.

North Sedgwick Hancock

South Bradford Orange V. Chas, Stewart.
Scuth Ryegate Caledonia Con. Ward Gebetey.

Sh. Manchester. Hardord Con. Ward Gebetey.
Mt. Washington Berkshire Mass H. W. Lamson.
Tottenville Richmond N. Y. John Totten.
West Onondaga Onondaga Myron Gift.
Red Jacket Erie. A. Whitemore.
Ogeon Monroe John Potter.
John Potter.
John Potter.
J. G. Dayton.
Clarkaburgh Erie. Simeon Giark.
Ry Goodrich.
School Carkburgh Erie. Md.
School Carkburgh Pa. W. Robinson.
D. C. King-Alex'r Fulton. E. W. Free. Stokes Richland Dist. B.C., Th. R. Cemier,
W.W. Holeman,
G.J. Hooks,
Th. M. Fosser,
H. J. Epting,
Ga. Harris Cannon,
W. H. Scovell,
P. O. Wing,
W. J. ambert, Danbury Stokes Little Riv. Depot Richland Di Calk's Ferry Lexington Rocky Well Lexington Beach Island Edgefield Hope Station Lexington Rocky Rock Report Rep Tex's W. Lambert.
Miss. H. W. Stegail.
John T. Leigh.
Ind. Jas. Madison.
John Hell. George's Creek. Lawrence Tenn. Geo. A. Potts.
George's Creek. Lawrence R. Burken. Hl. W. K. Nichols.
Hillard Walworth Wis. Hiram Tayler.
To State Line, Flowd George Summer.

Marion Co. Miss.; Chickama Bend, Madison Parish,
La; Homer, Jackson Co. Ind.; Port English. Carroll
Co. Ind.; Leyden, Cook Co. Ill.; Adamsburg,
Gasconade Co. Mo.; Enon, Franklin Co. Mo.
NAMES CHANGED.—North Sedgwick, Hancock
Co. Me. name changed to West Sedgwick; East
Eden, Hancock Co. Me. name changed to Salisbury Cove. Round Hill, Smith Co. Texas, name
changed to Canton. Dunlan's Prairie. Cook Co. changed to Canton; Dunlap's Prairie, Cook Co. Ill. name changed to Leyden; Patch Grove, Grant Co. Wis. name changed to Ursine.

11, 1851.

Joseph E. Ware, of St. Louis, Mo. for method of securing ranges of Short Fiank in Pavementa. Dated Feb. 11, 1851.

RE-18SUE.

Harmon Hibbard, of Henrietta, New-York, assignor to William W. Reid, of Rochester, New-York, for improvement in Tanning Leaher by tanning and acids. Patented Oct. 16, 1849—released Feb. 11, 1851.

ELWOOD FISHER.-The following history of the Editor of the Southern Press is from the Memphis Express, a chivalry paper: We have known Elwood Fisher from our earli-

est boyhood. Elwood was raised in Ohio, and we do not know but that he was born there-if not, he went there while a mere child, and lived in the State several years after he reached man-We recollect the time when Elwood would not wear cotton upon his person in any form, take sugar in his tea or coffee, nor touch any southern product, because it was raised by slaves. These opinions he carried to the most ludicrous excess. He was at one time-in fact during the whole period of his life till sometime after manhood—a rabid Whig, but turned Democrat, and by this manouver went to the Indiana Legislature, but the members of that party in Hamilton county, Ohio, having no conhim, threw him aside, nor would have anything to do with him. We do not know so vulnerable a man as Elwood Fisher, but we hope that as he has now got into a good cause, he may exhibit a little more consistency than his past life would

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE COLUMBIA RAIL-BOAD.—Yesterday afternoon a most shocking ac-cident occurred on the Columbia Railroad, near the Green Tree, about 22 miles from Philadelphia. As Mr. Philip Garrett, of Upper Darby, was crosshas air. Fining barred, in a Dearborn wagon, with two fine horses attached, two trains were rapidly sp-proaching—one, a burthen train from above, and the other was the slow line passenger train from the city, going up. The engineer of the burden train gave the usual alarm, and Mr. Garrett, in his effort to avoid any accident, was using his best exertions to get out of the danger. At the time, he did not perceive the lower train, and had suc ceeded in getting off one track, when the engine dashed against the horses and wagon, crushing the animals to death, breaking the vehicle to pieces, and injuring Mr. G. to such a serious ex-tent about the head and body, that life was de-spaired of. In addition to the unfortunate gentleman, there were also two young ladies and a lit had her collar bone broken, while the other two miraculously escaped being killed. They were not injured, we are informed, in the least.

THE WEATHER.-We are experiencing a most remarkable winter in this more immediate valley of the Mississippi. While they are baving two or three feet snow in the northern part of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and the Eastern States, we in lows are luxuristing in a "land of the sunny sky and baimy clime." The air is soft and mild as that of "Indian Summer,"—the roads have become as dry and dusty as in a summer month,—the ice has left the river, and the wild whistle of the steamer is again heard at our levee. How long this will continue we are not weather prophet enough to determine. We fear, however, prophet enough to determine. We fear, however that Old Boreas, with his howling legions, with scon be upon us. The lowering clouds to day are, we fear, "casting their shadows" before his coming. [Register, (Keckuk, Iowa,) 30th ult.

MEXICAN CLAIMS - Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 12 .- The board met, according to adjourn ment : present all the members. The cases taken up for consideration yesterday were resumed and held under further examination. The Board ad journed until 11 A. M., to morrow.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Charge of Grand Larcesy.—Chas. J. Beams and James Duffy were on Wednesday arrested on the charge of stealing a horse and cart, valued at \$130, the property of Patrick Briordy. Mr. Duffy had been in the grocery business in New York, some time since, and tailed. At that time he owed Briordy \$400, but confessed judgment for \$1,000. Among the property Mr. Briordy took was this horse and cart. On Wednesday Beams and Duffy went to the store of Mr. Briordy, in Mainst. and unloaded the cart, standing in front of his door, and drove off. They were soon after an and property of the property was the standing in front of his door, and drove off. They were soon after ar-rested on the charge of grand larceny and fined \$3 50 each. Mr. Beams was the counsel for Duffy in his previous business difficulties, and was also counsel for him in this case, as well as being himself a prisoner implicated in the charge.

A HARD CUSTOMER. -John Burns was taken into custody on Wednesday for brutally beating his wife, thereby inflicting severe injuries apon her person. When arrested at his residence in Hamdown the officer with a shovel. He was brought before the Justice and fined \$25 for the first offence, and committed to answer the charge of as-

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS.

Supreme Court-Special Term .. Tuestay, Feb. 11.

Before Judge Morse.

Thomas E. Walker and wife against John J.

Walker and others.—Notice of motion, petition affidavit, and admission read; ordered that the plaintiff a attorney file referee's report, upon the hiling of such report enter the decree.

John Stedwell against Polly Stedwell.—Sam-

mons and complaint, with proof of service and affidavit of no answer read; ordered reference to John G. Miller, to take proof of the facts alleged in complaint.

Josiah Chapin and others against Orm Wales and others.—Summons and complaint, and notice of object of suit, with proof of service, and answer of guardian of infant, defendants, notice of motion and admisson read; ordered reference to Thomas H. Rodman, to compute amount due plaintiffs, and to take proof of the facts and circumstances

stated in complaint.

James L. Williams and wife against Wm. A.

Furman and others—Agreement and Report of
referee read; ordered that report be confirmed, and that Ralph Malbone and George Hall, and Wm. G. Hammond, Jun. be appointed Commissioners.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Morse.

Adom Ploss vs. Warren Beman — The jury in this case, previously noticed, yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, damages \$34.

Catharine C. Beers vs. Lewis Beers.—Case off for the term on payment of \$5 costs by plaintiff.

Francis Doyle vs. Jos. L. Heath and James M.

Waterhouse.—In consequence of this case involving a long series of accounts, it was referred to

Samuel M. Mecker, Esq. to determine.

Beautiff R. Bearren vs. John A. Cross.—An account of the costs.

Barrett B. Boerum vs. John A, Cross.—An action of ejectment in relation to some land between high and low water mark, near Williamsburgh. The case was commencing this morning as our reporter left.

Destitute Children.

To the Editor of The Tribune: That many of our citizens are deeply interested

for the welfare of the indigent young, in our midst, is a fact no less trite than true. The ordinary mode adopted by " Poor Masters" or other functionsries, of binding the Children out until they become of age, is not looked upon with equal satisfaction by all. Nor can we wonder at this; since we have ample proof that the proper guardians excuse themselves at once from further care, by the stereotyped reply-" Our Poor Tax is already prodigious:" or by the self complaisant one-" Our paupers are better cared for than those of any State in Christendom."

This conclusion may be true; still the question returns. What is our duty toward those whom

providence has made the legitimate offspring of the State? Before answering this question, it is our duty

as Americans, to inquire into some of the causes which have thrown them as paupers in our midst. Go in imagination to the battlefield of Mexico and inquire, among the bleached bones there so abundantly strewn, in whose cause and for whose glory did those brave hearts FIGHT and FALL, leaving their wives, scidows, and their children, orphans? Various are the ways that lead to destitution, of which the child has no agency. And should we not remember too, in the language of holy writ, that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereoff" But we are told that Europe, nay, all the world are pouring their indigent children upon us. For argument's sake let us admit it. But were not

not our prosperity ever been in keeping with our immigration, and should we not as descendants of those who sought a home in this western world be willing to extend the same high privilege to downtrodden and degraded Europe land in abundance, and, as citizens of the United States, the right and title of said lands are vested States, the right and title of said lands are vested in ourselves. To what use shall we put this mighty, and almost boundless tract of country? To what better use could we put it, than the one which I now propose, to wit: that each State shall have assigned to it in a suitable and healthful location, west of the Mississippi, five hundred acres, for every two hundred children: Provided, of course, that each State according the offer shall within that each State accepting the offer, shall within a designated time, erect suitable buildings and remove their orphan children thereto. Provided too that each respective State organize a manual la-bor School or Schools, in which the children shall bor School or Schools, in which the children shall be taught Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits.—
No children to be removed from the nurseries within the respective States, until they are old enough to enter upon manual labor. And in connection with such pursuits, common School education shall be properly attended to. In a community of this kind judicious teachers might be of great benefit in suggesting to the individual child, that pursuit in life for which it is best adapted. And it shall be further provided, that, to each couple it shall be further provided, that, to each couple marrying, a farm of one hundred and twenty acres be given. Farming utensils and household furni-ture suitable for a new country shall also be pro-vided with liberal time allowed to pay for the same. Does any one fear that this would overburden the State, then let us examine it on the score of economy. How much, let us ask, can a child (from 12 to 21 years of age) produce in 9 years, if properly instructed, beyond what he will consume? We answer, at least four times as much. consume? We snawer, at least four times as much.
This judiciously sold would support the nurseries in the respective States, and in a few years all of

the adult poor.

Again, ought not each child to be worth at least as much to the United States, as a negro is to his master? The answer is, Yes. This would greatly augment our national wealth, and, surely our

The inmates of our Prisons and houses of degradation in our cities, have, many of them re-ceived their first lessons of vice in our Poor Houses. Thus degraded, and thus unfitted by education and association, to take a fair stand in society, they become the dupes of the designing, and ultimately

a tax upon the State. The writer of this, has no desire to reflect upon the present disposition of the pauper children; his object is to better them, by training them to habits

of industry and morality.

As a nation, we received the highest gratification, a few years since in sending bread to the thousands starving in Ireland. We had still enough and to spare. Shall we not provide for our own house-hold—shall we not instruct them and enable them to provide for themselves? Shall we not in this way elevate the female children, and save them

Our Western domain is not only rich but boundless, and why should it lie idle, while at the same time we are supporting our thousands in idleness, in our county and city Poor Houses? 'Our poor orphan children's fathers fought and gained our surplus territory, and to them their descendants it belongs as a right.

become sole editor of the Choctaw has become sole editor of the Choctaw Intelligencer, published at Doaksville, Chactaw Nation. One half this paper is printed in the Indian language,

the other in English. MEXICAN CLAIMS .- Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 11.—The Board met according to adjou mment-present, all the members. After hearing several informal explanations of counsel, and taking up for preparation certain cases, the Board adjourne